

POTOSI JOURNAL

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Russia seems to be trying to outdo Mexico in the revolution business.

We are now informed that Mr. Hoover will "attempt" to cut bread prices. Yehum!

Old General Investigation is a poor hand to put on the job when quick results are demanded.

The Kaiser's soldiers have "got" some of our boys in France. All right, Mr. Kaiser! this "getting" business doesn't end with that.

The lean and hungry Tammany tiger was restored to his old time graft by the "glorious" Democratic victory in New York city last week.

New Federal Law on Possession of Explosives.

Any person in the United States found with explosives in his possession after November 15, and who does not have a license issued by the Federal government showing the purpose for which the explosives are to be used, will be at once arrested and fined up to \$5,000 or sent to prison for one year. If the circumstances warrant, the person may be fined \$5,000 and in addition given the one year in prison.

The law provides that everyone who handles explosives must have a license. The manufacturer, importer and the exporter must have a license issued by the Bureau of Mines in Washington. The seller of explosives and the purchaser of explosives must also have licenses, those to be issued generally by county clerks, or other local officers who are authorized to administer oaths. There will be at least one licensing officer in each county, and more agents will be designated if the county is sufficiently large to warrant it. If a state has laws providing for a system of licensing persons manufacturing, storing, selling or using explosives, the state officials authorized to issue such state licenses shall be designated as federal licensing agents; also city officials qualified to issue city explosives licenses will be given authority to issue federal licenses. A federal license will not relieve any person from securing licenses required under state laws and local ordinances.

SLOW TRAVEL IN MANCHURIA

Better Progress Is Made in Winter Than in Summer by Antiquated Methods.

Although it is much easier to reach Manchuria now than it was ten or fifteen years ago, the man who would travel in the interior of this primitive part of China, as soon as he leaves the few railroads must rely upon means that were standard a century ago.

If it is winter he will trudge over the frozen mud in a cart drawn by three horses. At night he will stop at an inn where he must supply his own bed and a large part of his own food, unless he is willing to be satisfied with a little boiled corn. The walls of his room will be of paper and eyes will peer at him through holes hastily punched for the purpose. In the morning his driver will awaken him before daylight and start him on another long day of toils and freezing.

In the summer travel is easier and pleasanter, but also much slower. A boat may be taken upon one of the rivers. It will crawl along between pleasantly shaded banks and green fields, every little while coming to rest upon a sandbar, so that progress is unbelievably slow, even going downstream. Against the current the boat is laboriously poled and dragged with heavy ropes.

By these means the traveler may penetrate into a region where change is unknown and the principles of Confucius still rule. He will meet natives who have never seen a watch or a railroad train, although they nominally belong to one of the oldest civilizations; he will see the squalor and dirt and disease that go with ignorance.

The fact will be forcibly brought home to him that modern progress travels over good roads.

It is now shown that under the new assessment plan the valuation of real estate in Missouri for taxation will exceed six billion dollars and may reach eight billions. Under the old system the valuation is something like two billions. So we are to have

The Army and Navy

Insurance Law.

A division of military and naval insurance of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has been organized as a part of the Treasury Department and is in active operation. A number of policies on the lives of soldiers have already been issued, aggregating nearly \$25,000,000 in insurance. The benefits of the law are available to all of the members of the United States Army, Navy, and Nurses' Corps.

A short summary of some of the main features of the law follows:

Premiums for a \$10,000 policy begins with \$6.25 per month at ages 15, 16, and 17; increase to \$14.40 per month for the ages 18, 19, and 20; to \$35.00 per month for the ages 21, 22, and 23; to \$60.00 per month for the ages of 24 and 25; to \$97.00 per month for the ages of 26 and 27; to \$110.00 per month for the age of 28; to \$6.00 per month for the ages of 29 and 30; to \$7 per month for the age of 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The maximum amount of insurance that may be taken out is \$1,000.

The compulsory allotment to a wife or children, which is separate from the insurance, shall not be less than \$15 a month, and shall not exceed one-half of a man's pay. A voluntary allotment, subject to regulations, may be larger as the insured desires, within the limits of his pay. In addition, the Government will pay monthly allowances as follows:

Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children:

(a) If there be a wife but no child, \$15.

(b) If there be a wife and one child, \$25.

(c) If there be a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

(d) If there be no wife but one child, \$5.

(e) If there be no wife but two children, \$12.50.

(f) If there be no wife but three children, \$20.

(g) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

In the case of a woman, to a child or children:

(h) If there be one child, \$5.

(i) If there be two children, \$12.50.

(j) If there be three children, \$20.

(k) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

If the man makes an allotment to certain other dependent relatives the Government will also pay them an allowance which may equal the allotment, but this shall not be more than the difference between \$50 and the allowance paid to the wife and children.

Class B. In the case of a man or woman, to grandchild, a parent, brother, or sister:

(l) If there be one parent, \$10.

(m) If there be two parents, \$20.

(n) For each grandchild, mother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.

In the case of a woman, to a child or children:

(o) If there be one child, \$5.

(p) If there be two children, \$12.50.

(q) If there be three children, \$20.

(r) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

If the man makes an allotment to certain other dependent relatives the Government will also pay them an allowance which may equal the allotment, but this shall not be more than the difference between \$50 and the allowance paid to the wife and children.

The increased compensation in case of death runs from a minimum of \$20 monthly to a motherless child, or \$25 monthly to a childless widow, to a maximum of \$75 monthly to a widow and several children. The widowed mother may participate in the compensation.

In case of total disability the monthly compensation runs from a minimum of \$20, if the injured man has neither wife nor child living, to a maximum of \$75 if he has a wife and three or more children living, with \$10 a month extra if he has a widowed mother dependent upon him.

The maximum is enlarged still further, for when the disabled man constantly requires a nurse or attendant \$20 monthly may be added. If the disability is due to the loss of both feet, both

hands, or total blindness of both eyes, or if he is helpless or permanently bedridden, \$100 monthly is granted.

The law contemplates future legislation for re-education and vocational training for the disabled. It gives them full pay and their families the same allowance as for the last month of actual service during the term of re-education.

Helping the Y. M. C. A.

At Cape Girardeau Normal School yesterday two hundred girls in Loring Hall voted to dismiss the dishwashers and wash the dishes from now on until the end of school and give that money to the Y. M. C. A. fund.

One girl has decided to give no Christmas presents this year but use the money for Army work.

One girl in another college gave a \$25.00 check which had been sent her for her winter coat, saying she could wear her last year's coat another winter.

One business man at Poplar Bluff Thursday said "Any man who lived simply to make money this year was a 'slacker'."

Cape Girardeau voted unanimously to raise \$20,000 for this fund.

Jimmy Fenston and Ft. Riley have fourteen Y. M. C. A. buildings. There are six secretaries in each building, a Physical Director, Educational Director, Social Director, Religious Director, Building Director and Office Secretary. There were fifty foot ball games at Fenston last Saturday.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company read this paragraph from his boy's letter, who is serving in France: "Dad, the Y. M. C. A. is our home over here and the only friend we have. If they ever ask you to separate yourself from some money for the work, give them a good chunk."

A German father in a nearby country decided his postman, who was greatly angered at the government for drafting his boy, has become reconciled and attended a Y. M. C. A. meeting last night and the Committee declared that he will now give \$100.00 to the work.

At a meeting of thirty of the most widely known businessmen in the western part of the state the work of the Army Y. M. C. A. was presented. A newspaper man was asked for his opinion. He answered he was on a salary and could give little, then with subdued voice and glistening eyes he said, "I have given all I have, my two boys are now at Camp Thompson." Other men agreed and said, "I also have a boy there." Another said, "I have two boys in France," and these men for the first time realize that money was one of the cheapest things in the world when compared with the value of their boys.

Save Time.

Economy that injures nobody financially is that of time. Try to save your own time and other people's.

These are busy days for everybody. Men are neglecting their own private businesses to do business for the government. They are engaged in all kinds of community activities. Three or four engagements a day are not uncommon.

Taking up the time of these men unnecessarily is an imposition. It only means that they must neglect business, private or public. It stretches out their days and sends them back to their desks at night.

If you have business with any man these days you are well in stating it briefly, coming to the point at once and deciding to linger after you are through.

Don't try to make a busy man's workroom a lounge. Save your own time and save the other fellow's. Work hard and intently while you work, and let the other fellow do the same.

It's one way of helping to win the war.

Do Big Jobs First.

The more you ponder difficulties the harder they seem. So the thing is to get them off the slate as soon as possible. You can get them off by going after them. Just cast up the work of the day. Estimate the toll in each problem. Tackle the hardest one before you are tired. That may not be according to presentiment, but it's according to good generalship. As soon as you get that off the list tackle the next thing in importance. Keep the work going and you're bound to win victories over self and the job you face. Soon there won't be any real problems to annoy you. It will just be a matter of attacking things in the best order. You have gone a long way toward mastery when you have learned to do big things first.—Grit.

Icelanders as Emigrants.

It is claimed for the Icelandic settlers that they have played no small part in the progress and prosperity of the province of Manitoba, Canada, and it is asserted that the story of the foreign population of Winnipeg must necessarily begin with the Icelandic.

He is the illustration par excellence of how a people of ambition and industry can master difficulties, triumph over prejudice, and attain their desired place in the commercial, the political, the intellectual and social life of a hustling and growing city in a strange land. Outside the city it is not unusual to find Icelanders with farms of 1,000 acres.

MEADVILLE JOURNAL, OHIO

You SHOULD read the Journal.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

By the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARMY OFFICERS AND ALCOHOL.

Under the above caption the "How to Be Healthy" department of the Chicago Herald, conducted by the Life Extension Institute, has a timely article. It says in part:

"Grafenell, Kitchens and Roberts of Great Britain, Von Haeseler of Germany and Wahlberg of Finland, have justified that, from their keen observation on soldiers engaged in warfare, abstainers from alcohol can stand up under hard work better than non-abstainers, even though they drink in so-called moderation."

"A certain doctor took two regiments of soldiers and set them to work at the same kind of manual labor. To one gang he gave an alcoholic beverage. To the other gang he gave none. The gang without the alcohol did far more work than the gang with it."

"The next time he tried the same experiment he shifted the gangs. Again the gang without the alcohol did the most work, showing that the result of the first experiment was not due to a superiority of the men."

THEY HAVE TRIED BOTH.

The return to the prohibition fold of a state which has tried both license and no license is obviously an event of even greater significance than the going dry of a state which never had a prohibitory law. Many states have thus returned, among them New Hampshire. This state today stands twenty-sixth in the list of dry states. It was under statutory prohibition from 1916 to 1921. Then a state constitutional measure was enacted under which in 1921 only 28 of the 29 cities and towns remained wet. This year New Hampshire put itself in the dry column to stay put.

DRUG STORES BONE DRY.

Cheer up little barroom, Don't you cry. You'll be a drug store By and by.

Not in Madison, Wis. The drugstores of that city voted unanimously to discontinue the sale of liquors for medicinal or any other purpose after Jan. 1, when no prohibition law went into effect. Now which will be retained for use only in manufacturing will not be sold.

CAMPAIGN STATES.

States which have been contentious prodding in 1916, 1917, 1918, New Mexico, states which vote upon the question in 1918, Utah, Missouri, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, Nevada, Iowa and Utah already have statutory constitutions. They will vote to make it constitutional.

STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN.

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SING TO SETTLE QUARRELS

Eskimos Have Peculiar Manner of Adjusting Their Grievances—Enemy Must Listen.

The Eskimos, who live in the ice-bound, barren Northland, have a way of settling quarrels which seems very strange and amusing to those who live in a land of policemen and courts of justice. There, when quarrels arise, the man who has a grievance writes a song in which he tells the wrongs that have been done him. When this has been composed to his satisfaction, he invites his enemy to come and hear him sing it. This the enemy must do, and he brings with him all his relatives and many of his friends, while the singer also gathers his friends and relatives for the occasion, which is considered something of a general entertainment to the people of the village in which the men live.

Then, while other men of the village pound madly on huge drums, the song of wrongs is begun. When it is finished, if the audience expresses approval, the singer is considered to have won and to have a just cause of complaint. But if dissatisfaction is expressed, that is considered sufficient punishment. After the song everyone dances and the party breaks up in great good humor.

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(Pronounced CARD-YOU-EYE)

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